

arrison was alert, three thousand of the former were in the market-place. Our troops were got together in the greatest hurry and confusion; they defended themselves 'til near eight o'clock; but the French pouring in from all parts, they were forced to retire towards the Steenberg Port, fighting as they went. In fear of having their retreat cut off. The massacre was terrible, the French sparing neither women nor children. The troops in the lines had not time to come to their Assistance; all packed off in confusion, some got with the poor remaining part of the garrison to shelter, and some to Steenberg; and thus, as is generally believed, was the brave Garrison sacrificed, after defending the Town nine weeks. Those people that wish well to the French, tell us the city was took fairly by storm; that they entered in at four Breaches they had made; which had that been the case, the garrison would have been on their guard, and the troops from the lines would have been in readiness. Prince Hesse Philipstahl arrived here last night, is wounded in several parts of the body, and shot through the leg; his said he behaved most gallantly; but when told the French were in the town, he said, *It was not possible*. General Cronstrom was carried off by a party of our Hullah, and is safe. It is said, by all well wishers to their country, that there was treachery; but by whom I can't say. On Sunday the prince appeared to the people, by telling them it was took by surprize. They now begin to say he was betray'd his counsels; that those about him have govern'd too long. In short, they are for giving him all the power into his hand. On the other hand, some of the papists have shewn themselves too well pleas'd. A house of one of them was pull'd down yesterday, and three at Amsterdam, and all their furniture burnt. In short, the people begin to be too outrageous, and a terrible are the consequences that are to be expected. I see no way left but to drown ourselves to keep our throats from being cut. We are told the dykes by Willemsstadt are cut, in order to prevent their coming that way. This is the fruits of referring our mortal enemy before our fall is made, which multiplies the effects of bribery: But as a Dutchman prefers money before his God, the French will never want any thing they stand in need of, so long as they can find money. Some weeks since, placards were published, prohibiting provisions going to Blankens, last week another, setting forth, that the people there should starve, that nobody would like it themselves, and therefore liberty was given to send any thing, being first examin'd by the Custom House Officers; but every one knows 'tis an easy matter in this country to transport one thing for another; Gunpowder, bayonets for Butter, and Ball for Eelam's cneeces. The country is in a terrible situation; we may thank God the winter's near at hand, which may probably stop the French from making any further progress towards us, and before spring we may determine to be in earnest.

The confirmation the well-meaning people are in, and the faithful wounded objects we see hourly arrive here, would melt the heart of steel. God, I hope, will once give a turn to these glorious tyrants.

H-gnt, Sept. 26. We have advice from Persia, by the way of Russia, according to which, the revolt in that empire was come to general, that Shah Ndir seing his affair desperate, is resolv'd to fly, with some of his adherents, to the city of Isfahan, an inaccessible place where he has lodged all his treasure, and that before he could execute this resolution, he was fallen upon and murdered in his tent, by the Persians, and his head immediately sent to his nephew Ali Koulcan, in wnote savour the Persians had revolted.

L O N D O N, September 10.

We hear from Naples, that a resolution has been taken in the privy council there, to give the strongest assurances to the court of Great Britain, of the King's steady resolution inviolably to observe a neutrality during the continuance of the present war, in hopes that the commerce of his subjects may remain undisturbed by the English men of war, and that he may have the liberty of importing naval and military stores for constructing several ships of force, which he proposes to employ against the corsairs of Barbary.

Sept. 17. The French when they took Bergen op Zoom, found there 235 pieces of cannon, 1400 barrels of powder, a large quantity of bomb shells and mortars, and other warlike stores, and above 30,000*l.* in money.

We hear that the sloop which is ordered to be ready to sail at a minute's warning for America, is to carry a flag for Commodore Knowles.

Sept. 20. There is advice, that the French King was set out from the army, and arriv'd at Brussels the 23d instant, N. S. and set out the next day for Versailles, where he is expected to arrive the 20th.

There are several letters which mention, that the French ministry have acquainted the Dutch Secretary at Paris, that they had received orders from his most christian majesty, not to receive any memorials relating to taking Dutch ships of French privateers; &c. but on the contrary, directions were given to the Admiralty, to condemn all such ships as should fall into their possession, with arms and ammunition on board.

We hear that General Bland is appointed commander in chief of all the forces in North-Britain, in the room of General Blakeney, who embarks for his government of Minorca.

Major General Hulse is promoted to the rank of lieutenant general.

Oct. 6. Thirty transports are taken into the government's service; but with what design is at present a secret.

It is reported that a triple alliance is concluded between the King of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Stadtholder of the Seven United Provinces; which will certainly alter the destructive schemes of France.

Yesterday arrived here, in eight Weeks from Greecock, the Sloop Dunlop of Glasgow, Capt. Alexander; by whom, in the Glasgow Prints, we have, amongst others, the following Advice.

From the LONDON GAZETTE Extraordinary, October 26.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having received Information, that a very large Fleet of Merchant Ships, bound from the Ports of France to the West Indies, were collecting together at the Isle d'Aix, and that a strong Squadron of Ships of War had sailed from Brest to escort them; they sent to Sea Rear-Admiral Hawk, with a Squadron of his Majesty's ships, to endeavour to intercept them. The French Fleet put to Sea from the Isle d'Aix on the 7th Instant, O. S. and came to an anchor that Day in Rochelle Road; and the next day they sailed from thence on their Voyage. On the 14th, at Seven in the Morning, Rear-Admiral Hawk fell in with them, and writes the following Account.

AT seven in the Morning of the 14th of October, being in the Latitude of 47. 49. North; Longitude from Cape Finisterre 1. 2. West; the *Eunburg* made the signal for seven Sail in the south-east Quarter. I immediately made the signal for all the fleet to chase. About Eight we saw a great Number of Ships, but so crowded together that we could not count them. At Ten made the signal for the Line of Battle a head. The *Louis*, being the headmost and weathermost Ship, made the signal for discovering eleven sail of the Enemy's Line of Battle Ships. Half an Hour after, Capt. Fox in the *Kent* hailed us, and said they counted twelve very large Ships. Soon after I perceived the Enemy's Convoy to crowd away with all the sail they could set, while their Ships of War were endeavouring to form in a Line a-stern of them, and haul'd near the Wind under their Topails and Foreails, and some with Topgallantails set. Finding we lost Time in forming our Line, while the Enemy was standing away from us, at Eleven made the signal for the whole Squadron to chase. Half an Hour after, observing our headmost ships to be within a proper Distance, I made the signal to engage, which was immediately obeyed. The *Lyon* and *Prince de Louis* began the Engagement, and were followed by the rest of the Squadron as they could come up, and went from Rear to Van. The Enemy having the Weather-gage of us, and a smart and constant Fire being kept on both sides, the smoke prevented my seeing the Number of the Enemy, or what happened on either side for some Time. In passing on to the first ship we could come near, we received many Fires at a Distance, 'til we came close to the Stern of 50 Guns, whom we soon silenced, and left to be taken up by the Frigates a-stern. Then perceiving the *Eagle* and *Edinburgh*, who had lost her Foretopmast, engaged, we kept our Wind as close as possible in order to assist them. This Attempt of ours was frustrated by the *Eagle's* falling twice on board us, having had her Wheel shot to pieces, and all the Men at it killed, and all her Braces and Bowlines gone. This drove us to Leeward, and prevented our attacking the *Monarque* of 74, and the *Tonnant* of 80 Guns, within any Distance to do Execution. However we attempted both, especially the latter; while we were engaged with her, the Breaching of all our lower Deck Guns broke; and the Guns flew fore and aft, which oblig'd us to shoot a-head, for our upper and quarter Deck Guns could not reach her. Capt. Harland, in the *Tilbury*, observing that the fired single Guns at us, in order to diminish us, stood on the other Tack between her and the *De-*